THE MEREDITH EAGLE.

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RESTING.

Four weeks of idle days!
One takes away my breath.
No plodding, worn-out ways
Of lengthened yesterdays!
I feel like one who stays
In life that knows no death.

One week for sleep shall be,—
A rest unbroken, deep.
One week beside the sea,
When all things fond and free
Shall come and comfort me
The while I softly sleep.

One week to roam at will,
When mountains interlace
So high all nights are still,
And all thoughts pure from ill
Beneath God's beaming face.

The third to wander in,
Where city walls half meet
The skies where they begin;
When all the wheels of sin
So softly, swiftly spin,
The sin is made complete.

One week to pray and sing.
To pray for friends so dear
Their lightest words still ring
My happy heart within.
God keep them from all sin
And me! To sing, to sing
Because work-days are near.

A MYSTERY.

I do not doubt that the veracity of the following narrative will be questioned by many; and can simply say that I, Dorothy Allen, while in a perfectly sensible condition, was an eye-witness of the circumstance—so inexplicable in its mystery—which is to be herein chronicled.

About the year 1838, a complete change in my affairs, from what cause it is unnecessary to state here, compelled me to undertake a long, tedious journey, in a most lonely, friendless state; particularly disagreeable, as I was only nineteen years of age.

I sailed from my home in America to London, from thence to travel by coach for three long days. At the present period traveling is much more agreeable than at that time, as there were but few railroads, and we had to depend on the old slow-coach system.

The parks, old English farms, and acres of woodland, past which we traveled, tended greatly to break the monotony of the ride, which was also varied occasionally by little incidents, all this serving to withdraw me from my somber thoughts and arouse my mind to an interest in things around me.

We had already been on our way two days, and having traveled during the first night, were going to delay for a little rest the second. About hight-fall the tired, jaded horses drew up in front of a curious old building, designated on its battered, weather-beaten sign the "Oak Tree Inn," which title was duly accounted for by the presence of a magnificent tree of that species standing in front of the house, and giving evidence in its huge gnarled and twisted limbs of the indefinite period of time during which it had occupied that position.

As rapidly as our wearied, cramped-up limbs would permit, we descended from the coach, and were met at the door by the hostess, a genuine example of the well-known English landlady. Standing in the doorway—fairly filled by the ample proportions of her portly body—her fat, round face shining and running over with good nature and the sense of importance resting so comfortably on her; with keys jingling and mind on hospitable thoughts intent, she met us as we approached—filled with an intensely satisfied feeling, which the mere sight of her created.

We were ushered bustlingly in, and taken at once to our rooms, where a plentiful supply of cold water soon refreshed the dusty, travel-spent body. Supper was soon announced, and I fared most sumptuously on the tempting viands spread before me, the cooking of which my hostess assured me was all directed by herself, and the bounty of all gave full evidence to the fact. My journey had so fatigued me that very shortly after my hunger was satisfied I sought my room, resolved to fortify myself for the remainder of the distance yet to be traveled with as much rest as possible.

During the process of disrobing, my attention wandered around the apartment I was to occupy for the night. The room was long and narrow, with a ceiling so low that the heavy old-fashioned four-poster in which I was to sleep fairly touched it.

Over in one corner stood a high wardrobe, made like the rest of the furniture of real old mahogany, fashioned in ancient patterns, and giving to the room a somber and luminous character. Curtains hung over the bed, which I, not wishing to be smothered in my sleep, pushed back. In the center of the room stood a table, and near it the only modern piece of furniture the apartment contained, a large cushioned easy-chair, in which I sat while taking my survey.

At last, thoroughly exhausted, I sought my bed, only to lie there—for what seemed to me an age—puzzling my brain with the thoughts that had occupied it during all my journey; wonder as to the reception I would meet with at my uncle's, and guesses as to the disposition and character of the different members of his family, perplexed my mind, for I was going among perfect strangers, and although not easily embarrassed, or annoyed by circumstances, the position was not an agreeable one. In the middle of my conjectures I fell asleep—to know nothing more until a feeling of oppression, a frightful sense as of something awful and unreal around me, woke me suddenly, and I sat up in bed with an attempt to throw off the impression which was chilling me through and through, and bringing the cold sweat out on my face and hands. My hurried look around the room was at once arrested by the sight of a figure seated in the large chair by the table.

I was not cowardly in my nature, and resolved to overcome the physical weakness which had taken so firm a hold of me. I sprang from the bed and approached the figure to ascertain who it was.

As I neared the chair, the moonlight filling the room showed me a woman, her hands clenched in her lap, her head laid back on the cushion behind her, and turned distinctly up to the light the white, set face of a corpse.

As I fully comprehended the horror of the scene, my senses forsook me, and I felt myself sink gradually down until I touched the floor—when woman, room, and all faded from my sight, and everything became a blank. When I recovered consciousness, I was lying on my face on the floor near the table. It was broad daylight, and forsome seconds I could not account for my position. Then a complete recollection of the night's occurrences forced itself on me, and I shrank back again trembling in every limb.

A glance round the room revealing every article in a perfectly natural condition, partly restored me, and I was able to dress and join the waiting group below. My altered appearance struck them one and all, and when I related my experience of the preceding night I could easily see the look of incredulity on their faces. The hostess said I had eaten too heartily at supper, and had dreamed unpleasantly, an opinion readily agreed with by the others. It was useless to discuss the matter, and I let it drop, feeling only that for a dream it possessed a natural horror that I wanted, if possible, to forget. The remainder of my journey was taken without anything happening worthy of mention, and at last I was left at my uncle's door, thankful to be there under any circumstances.

I found the family kind and tender in their reception of me, and while I lay for a week afterward, thoroughly worn out by the fatigue of the journey, and the excitement of the night at the Oak Tree Inn, they nursed me with all devotion, and I found I had truly gained a home in every sense of the word. At the time of my arrival my uncle had recently been made a widower, and as my cousins were young and inexperienced, the care of them and of the house fell upon my shoulders, a responsibility I gladly assumed however, thankful to be able to repay in any way the kindness I received at their hands. Nothing occurred during my stay in England to make me regret in the least being tied down by such family cares while still so young. Three years passed in this way, quietly and happily, and although during the first period of my residence among my relatives my sleeping and waking thoughts had been disturbed by the remembrance of my night at the Oak Tree Inn, the many ties and interests which had since sprung up around me had entirely obliterated from my mind all recollection of the event; and my slumbers had long ceased to be haunted by the vision of the white, ghastly face rising up before me.

One morning, while scanning a London paper, my eyes were arrested by the heading of one of the columns. In great staring letters it stood out distinctly: "The Mystery of the Oak Tree Inn."

The simple words brought back to me all that I had forgotten, and once more I lived through the horror of that night. As soon as I recovered myself, I eagerly perused the narrative as it was related by the newspaper. It was to the effect that on the 13th of the current month (a date corresponding exactly with that of the day three years before when I had passed a night at the inn) a lady, young and attractive in her appearance, had stopped at the same house for a night.

She had expressed herself as very tired, and needing no refreshment except rest, and had accordingly been shown at once to her room, which, from its description, was clearly the one I had occupied. In the morning, her non-appearance occasioning comment, she had been called by the servant. As repeated attempts brought no response, the door had been forced open, the room entered, and the occupant found reclining in a large chair in the center of the room, quite dead!

Further investigation had revealed the fact that, clenched in one of her hands, she held an instrument resembling a needle and worked by a spring. Examination showed that the location of the heart had been exactly found, the needle sprung, one of the points entering that organ, when instant death had followed.

The case had since been followed up carefully, but no clew to the suicide's identity had been discovered. A feeling of awe thrilled me, and I perceived clearly that what I had apparently witnessed three years before had been now actually seen by many eyes.

Everything corresponded with my own observation, and it simply remains a fact, that the spectral appearance of the unfortunate woman, who thus ended her life so suddenly and mysteriously, had visited the scene of the occurrence even so long before the act was actually committed. Why or for what purpose it so happened, I know not, and it becomes only another wonderful physchological incident. Soon after this strange sequel to a strange experience I was married, and it remained the first and only extraordinary episode in my otherwise prosaic history.

DIFFERENCE IN TIME.

In making a circuit of the globe we will move westward, and note points about every fifteenth degree, which is equal to one hours' difference of time. When, therefore, a new day begins (we will suppose it to be Monday) at the 180th meridian where it is midday, in the west Pacific the beginning would be at 11, Sidney at 10, Central Australia and Central Japanese sea at 9, Nanking and Foochow at 8, Central Siam at 7, Calcutta at 6—that is, about sun rising—and Lahore at 5, line of the Ural mountains at 4, line of Aden and Bagdad at 3, St. Petersburg, Constantinople and Alexandrin at 2, Prague and Naples at 1, Greenwich at 12 midnight, line of western coast of Africa at 11 of the preceding night—that is, Sunday—middle Atlantic at 10, Rio Janeiro at 9, Newfoundland at 8, Philadelphia at 7, St. Louis at 6—or about sunset—Denver at 5, San Francisco at 5, east Pacific at 3, near Sandwich Islands at 2, 165th meridian in middle Pacific at 1, 180th meridian at 12 Sabbath—that is, on the east side; but on the west side 12 Monday.

Our sweetest songs are those which tell of saddest thought.—*Shelley.*

AMERICANISM.

PATRIOTISM OF THE PEOPLE.

Profound sympathy for the President and his wife, is mingled with universal admiration for the manly courage with which he has borne himself throughout the prolonged doubt and struggle. Whatever the event, his name will be always mentioned by Americans with grateful pride, as an illustration of those qualities which they are fond of believing to be peculiarly American, and which charm the popular heart. Like Mr. Lincoln, President Garfield is a noble representative of the true American, of those whom Lincoln himself called the plain people. By "plain people" he meant those who honestly made their own way without the aid of fortunate circumstances, and by the force of their own intelligence. This includes the great multitude of Americans. They are the people who composed the town-meetings a century ago, who, without fury or extravagance of any kind, but with the most patient endurance and persistent heroism, overthrew the king's government, and organized themselves into a nation. They had noble leaders, of course; but leaders must have something to lead. A true leader is but an advanced figure of men of his own spirit. Prescott did not win at Bunker Hill by telling his men to withhold their fire until they saw the whites of the British eyes, but by commanding men who were capable of doing it.

As the President has lain upon his bed, between life and death, his strong body, unspoiled by excess, favoring at every point the healing energy of nature, his strong mind cheerfully weighing every chance, and playfully encouraging every one around him, has been as grateful a figure to his countrymen as any of those older heroes whom they justly and gladly honor. The daily and almost hourly bulletins from the bedside at the White House have stirred every heart as they are stirred by heroic poetry and tradition. Every generous man is instinctively proud of a hero. His heroism is a tribute to the common humanity. He is exalted by seeing what he also may be and do. We do not live—or die—to ourselves alone.

The universality of the feeling is one of the striking incidents of this most critical time. The chief magistrate of a great nation lies wrestling with death. But amid the general and sincere grief there is no terror or foreboding. Stocks do not waver or decline. Nobody has the vague fear which followed the disasters of the war, and especially the assassination of Mr. Lincoln. The reason is that the blow is not that of one party against another, which would tend to show that we had reached the end of the republic, the bitterness of proscriptions of Sulla and Marius. It is the result, indeed, of an intense and malignant spirit of faction; but the cause was at once seen, and knowing the cause, the patriotic good sense of the country can deal with it. The assassin is of the President's party, but he believes that the President has wronged him and the party by his distribution of patronage. That is the bitter root which breeds faction within party, and fans the fires of party spirit to fury. The remedy lies, of course, in extirpating the root.

Senator Ingalls, of Kansas, in a commencement address at Williams college, which it was expected the President would hear, announced that the substitution of proved fitness for mere favoritism in appointment is un-American. It is painful to hear a senator of the United States stigmatize opening the public service to every qualified citizen as un-American, because it implies that in his judgment the present despotism of patronage, which excludes an immense proportion of Americans from any chance whatever of entering the public service, is peculiarly American. Before Senator Ingalls spoke, however, it had been supposed that if there is anything peculiarly American, it is fair play, or, as Jefferson said, "equal and exact justice to all men"—a justice which is absolutely denied by the system which Senator Ingalls indirectly and by implication defends.

One observer says that the pistol of Guiteau has fatally wounded the spoils system. However that may be, it has imperatively drawn the attention of the country to the necessity of abating the fury of faction by obvious and practicable means.—*Easy Chair in Harper's.*

TORN BY DOGS.

Sidney T. Holmes, formerly of Madison County, represented this district in Congress for the term including the years 1865 and 1866. Judge Holmes, after the expiration of his Congressional term, became the business partner of the Roscoe Conkling in Utica. A few years ago he located West, though in what state has escaped our recollection. Among his peculiarities was his fondness for hunting, and for this purpose he kept a fine pack of hounds, which, as occasion presented, he followed in the chase. Some weeks since his dogs, for some cause, engaged in a furious fight among themselves. The judge, hearing the noise, went among them to stop the fighting, when they turned upon him and lacerated him so terribly that it was expected he could never recover from his wounds. While the brutes were tearing him with their mad and apparently blind fury, they seemed suddenly to discern who it was they were rending, and they commenced to lick his wounds, running around and jumping at and over him, whining piteously, and manifesting all the affection for him that it was possible for dumb animals to do. The judge, after his rescue in the terrible condition in which he was left, refused to have any punishment whatever administered to the dogs, maintaining that they were in no sense blamable.— *Oswego, N. Y., Times.*

Let the soul be turned as strenuously toward good as it usually is toward evil, and you will find that the simple love of goodness will give incredible resources to the spirit in the search after truth. Love, with intellect, will perform miracles.

SEA-SIDE NOTES.

The accommodations at Mt. Desert are declared to be inadequate. It is a word that tells the whole story.

Ladies at Newport are declared to be "lawn tennis mad." They are just too utterly devoted to the game.

Things look a little brighter at Narragansett, and for the balance of the season they hope for a better condition of affairs.

Ocean Grove, N. J., is in the throes of religious excitement. The crowd is immense, and the enthusiasm of the people unprecedented.

None of the Long Branch hotels will [illegible] great many deceptive reports notwithstanding.

Watch Hill, R. I., where the hotel-keepers boast that they never advertise, is suffering the usual consequences of such wholesale ignorance, folly and foolishness.

Bad drainage is a danger that threatens Long Branch. The present system is not only unhealthy but disgusting. There isn't a hotel there that has proper sewerage.

There is a great scarcity of young gentlemen at Cape May, and at the hotel hops the ladies have to dance with each other, which, everybody admits, is very distressing. Anything in the shape of a man is captured and monopolized, which is very pleasant.

It is now hard upon the hight of the season all along the watering place line, and reports generally are of a satisfactory character. Three weeks hence fashionables will begin returning to town just at a time when all the summer resorts are at their best.

Hotel thieves are having it pretty much all to themselves at Long Branch, and are remarkably fortunate in escaping. Every day some robbery is reported, but that is all that ever comes of it, for he who robs and runs away lives to rob some other day.

Gayety at Newport is much more general now than a few weeks ago, and at last accounts fashionables were having "quite a time." The garden parties are given on quite an elaborate scale and ladies dress for them as they would for a ball at Buckingham palace.

Matters and things at Rockaway have become quite lively since the opening of the big hotel, which hereafter is to be known as the Imperial. Why it should be so ridiculously and inappropriately named is a mystery, but there has always been a mystery about the whole establishment.

Thus far August has proved a very good month for Coney island, and the hotel-keepers are much more cheerful than they were [illegible]. Some of them have come to the conclusion that they talked too much at the beginning of the season, and they now declare that they will forever after hold their peace.

The swell of the period is very numerous at Newport, and has the appearance of being fearfully and wonderfully made. He has, like Mr. De Hass, in the Big Bonanza, a 10 o'clock suit, a 3 o'clock suit and a 6 o'clock, all of which tell of the handiwork of the modern tailor, and in his conversation he shows that he left school too soon.

Young girls not yet out of their teens go about at the summer hotels in costumes called by some very stylish and fashionable, and by others very vulgar and indecent. Society seems to sanction immodesty in dress very freely this year, and the fact is one very sincerely to be deplored.

CITY LIFE.

In his article on Health and Physique of our city populations, Lord Brabazon writes:—

Had Victor Hugo passed his life within reach of the noxious vapors of a Widnes, in the heart of a Newcastle, on the banks of the odorous Clyde, or within the purlieus of a Whitechapel court, it may be doubted whether, as on a certain recent occasion, he would have been eloquent in the praise of cities, and have styled them "divine." Places which at the beginning of this century were small hamlets are now large manufacturing towns, teeming with people, huddled together under conditions adverse to health and to the development of a robust population. What similarity to their present appearance did Glasgow, Dundee, Newcastle, Liverpool, Manchester, Birmingham, Leeds, Sheffield, Bradford and a hundred other places present at the commencement of this century? How long will it take before the unmanufacturing towns and villages with which Lancashire is studded shall have joined one another and that country become one vast hive of human industry? When will the modern Babylon cease to add town to town, and what will be the limit of its extension?

Can we look with complacency on the fact that the population of these islands is annually becoming more and more a town one; that annually more and more human beings are engulfed by the advancing tide of buildings, and become absorbed in endless streets and courts and alleys; that fresh air and the means of wholesome exercise are daily being withdrawn from larger and larger numbers of people; that crowded streets and ill-ventilated dwellings produce vitiated air; that the want of a proper supply of oxygen, and of means of obtaining healthy exercise weakens the human system; and that daily and hourly a large number of men and women, conscious of impaired vitality, resort to the spendthrift habit of drawing upon capital to replace income by permanently injuring their constitutions for the sake of the transitory stimulus which is obtained through the use of intoxicating liquors.

Vain are the efforts of temperance societies and reformers as long as they have untouched the condition of things which engenders the mad craving for drink. Are men and women brought up under such circumstances likely to be the parents of healthy children? Nature is stern—she has no compassion—as men sow, in like manner shall they reap. Certain well-known laws have been laid down by Providence for the guidance of man, and if he in his obstinate blindness deliberately chooses to violate them, he must abide the consequences. Wholesome and sufficient food, warm clothing, fresh air and exercise, are necessary, at all events in childhood, to the healthy development of the human frame.—*English Journal.*

MARKSMANSHIP.

WONDERFUL FEATS OF THE BOERS.

I had a long conversation to-day with a very intelligent specimen of a Boer, who forms in Newcastle one of the guard [illegible] tending on the commissioner. He spent the afternoon in my camp, and gave me a rehearsal of the different modes of fighting among the Boers. First of all he began by trying his hand at shooting at bottles, distant 100 yards, with a fifteen Winchester repeater which I lent him for the purpose. With this weapon, however, he failed to accomplish any success, the bullets falling close all round, but the bottles remained untouched.

"I can not shoot with your rifle," he observed, "but give me a Martini-Henry and I will pick off two bottles at 200 yards." I sent up to the camp for a Martini-Henry carbine, which the Boer laid hold of with a great deal more apparent confidence, and in the first two shots verified his boast, for the bottles were immediately shivered to atoms. He next proceeded to show me the Boer mode of shooting from behind rocks and stones. "The great mistake your soldiers made," he observed, "was to aim over the stone at the enemy, but we always fire round the corner." Throwing himself flat on the ground, he proceeded to put the remark into practice, and dragging himself lithely along, peered cautiously around the right hand corner of a low stone that only just concealed his form from sight of the supposed enemy. Removing his hat, he raised it slowly aloft on the top of his ramrod, and maneuvered it so as to have the appearance of a man's head cautiously taking note of the enemy. At this hat an English soldier is supposed to have taken a pot shot, when the Boer suddenly let it fall, and, bringing his body round the corner took steady aim and fired at a black bottle some 150 yards distant, which in another moment was smashed to atoms.

Another method of shooting on horseback he showed me in a brilliant and effective manner. Mounting his horse and uttering a loud cry he sent it galloping up a hill as hard as it could go. Suddenly, without a word of warning, the left foot was pressed to the stirrup, the right leg thrown backwards over the saddle, the man was on his feet and the horse stopped instantaneously and as if spell-bound. Standing erect, the Boer aimed coolly at a distant bottle and knocked it over, then springing into the saddle, he executed the same maneuver in two opposite directions with signal and unerring aim and effect. This man was one of 180 who first stormed and took the Majuba hights. He says that Joubert's only words were: "Follows, take that hill," and they hastened to obey. The reason why so few men advanced to the attack was because Joubert anticipated and made sure that the English would endeavor simultaneously to take the Nek, as well as to surprise them on the left, and he retained men to defend the position mentioned. Finding, however, his fears were groundless, he dispatched fresh men to the assistance of their comrades, but by the time they arrived the Majuba hill had been taken. The 92d, he informed me, were the first they encountered, and this regiment fought stoutly, but were driven back on to the plateau toward the 58th. Both bravely defended the position until Colley fell, when panic, he affirms, seized our men. The whole scene was, however, so enveloped in smoke that he could make no accurate note of anything, and confusion prevailed everywhere. Sir George Colley he declares to have been shot while in the act of tying a white handkerchief to a ramrod. The Boers did not know at the time that this personage was Sir George. This is one of the few Boer versions of the Majuba fight that I have heard from men who actually took part in the first advance to storm the plateau. Each tale tallies similarly with the other, and I am inclined to think it is truthfully told.—*Corr. London Post.*

SAWDUST.

In New York there are about five hundred venders of sawdust, having a capital of two hundred thousand dollars invested, and doing a business amounting to more two hundred thousand dollars annually. Forty years ago the mills were glad to have the sawdust carted away; twenty-five years ago it could be bought for fifty cents a load; but the price has increased, and now it brings three dollars and fifty cents a load at the mills. It is used at the hotels, eating houses, groceries, and other business houses. It is wet and spread over floors in order to make the sweeping cleaner work. Plumbers use a great deal about pipes, and builders to deaden walls and floors. Soda-water men and packers of glass and small articles of every kind use it, and dolls and some living creatures are more or less stuffed with it. Washington market takes two or three loads a day, and a great deal is spread on the piers, and stables require many loads a day. Yellow pine makes the best sawdust, as it is the least dusty, and has a good, healthy smell. But any white wood dust will do. They make a great deal of black walnut sawdust, but it will not sell, and it is burned.

Mrs. Millas, whose beautiful face has become familiar through the picture of the "Huguenot Lovers" was one of the Grey sisters of Perth, who were commonly called the "fair maids of Perth." She was a slender, blonde-haired girl, but is now described as fat, fair and forty, the mother of grown daughters.

The amount of work a man can do in a day has been estimated to be equal to a force, which, if properly applied, would raise the weight of his own body one mile.

HINTS TO THE COOK.

PICKLED WHITE CABBAGE.—Cut the cabbage into thin slices, put it into an earthen pan, sprinkle with salt, and let it lay for two days; then drain and spread it before the fire for some hours; put it in a stone jar and add sufficient white vinegar to cover, with a little mace and a few white pepper corns.

MINUTE PUDDING.—Boil one pint of sweet milk, and while boiling stir in two eggs and four tablespoonfuls of flour well beaten together. Serve with cream and sugar.

ICE CREAM CAKE.—Three eggs, one coffee cup of sugar, two teaspoonfuls of baking powder, two tablepoonfuls of water one cup of flour; bake in jelly cake tins. Take one pint of thick sweet cream and beat it till it looks like ice cream; sweeten and flavor with vanilla; put very thick between each layer of cake.

INDIAN FRITTERS.—Three tablespoonfuls of flour, boiling water, the yolks of four eggs, the whites of two, hot lard or clarified dripping, jam. Put the flour into a basin and pour over it sufficient boiling water to make it into a stiff paste, taking care to stir and beat it well to prevent it getting lumpy. Leave it a little while to cool and then break into it (without beating them first) the eggs, and stir and beat all well together. Have ready some boiling lard or butter; drop a dessertspoonful of batter in at a time, and fry the fritters a light brown. They should rise so as to be almost like balls. Serve on a dish with a spoonful of preserve or marmalade dropped in between each fritter. This is an excellent dish for a hasty addition for dinner, it is so easily and quickly made.

APPLE CREAM CAKE.—Rub one ounce of butter into three-quarters of a pound of flour, and take half a pint of sour cream; dissolve a teaspoonful of carbonate of soda in a teaspoon of boiling water, add it to the sour cream and stir it until it froths well. If the cream is very sour it may require a little more soda. Be careful that it is frothy, or else the paste will not be light. Stir the frothing cream into the flour, enough to make a soft paste; line a greased plate with a thin layer of paste; have ready some stewed apples, sweetened and perfectly cold, grated lemon peel mixed in before they are put into the cake, and as little juice from the apples as possible, or the crust will be saddened. Spread the stewed apples over the paste, leaving a narrow margin for the top crust to adhere to the bottom, roll out the top crust an inch thick; pinch the edges well together to make it a little ornamented round the edge, and bake it in a quick oven. This quantity of paste would make two good sized cakes, the size of a dinner plate; a tin plate is best to bake them on; they are equally good cold or hot, and are eaten with sugar and cream.

INTERESTING FACTS.

The idea of fertilizing land with salt was conceived by John Napier in 1598.

Archimedes, born in Sicily 287 B. C., was the author of over forty mechanical inventions.

Bees were cultivated in the very early days of man's existence. A bee-hive is found upon an ancient tomb in Thebes.

The only existing manuscript of Cardmon, the first Anglo-Saxon poet, who died in 680, is in the Bodleian library at Oxford.

Coal gas, for the purposes of lighting, was known ages ago to the Chinese.

In 1845 the planet Neptune was discovered, by which the solar system was extended 1,000,000,000 miles beyond its former limits.

According to common accounts tea was first brought into England from Holland in 1666, and a pound then sold for sixty shillings.

The Arabs established in Bagdad, in the eighth century, the first public Apothecaries' hall, and in the ninth century the first legal dispensaries.

Rome was captured four times in sixteen years and during that time 15,000,000 human beings perished by sword, pestilence and famine.

The idea of the kaleidoscope first occurred to David Brewster in 1814, when he was engaged in experiments on the polarization of light by reflection from plates of glass.

In 1791 Fabroni formed floating bricks from a siliceous earth in Tuscany which were such bad conductors of heat that they could be held in the hand by one end while the other end was red-hot.

In the time of Herodotus there was on the Ægean Sea a community of "lake dwellers" who lived upon piles driven into the bottom of the lake, and connected only by a narrow bridge with the land.

Over 3,000 victims were executed for witchcraft during the reign of the Long parliament. Barrington gives the whole number of those put to death in England on this charge as not less than 30,000.

OTTAR OF ROSES.

In northern India, whence we obtain the little ottar of roses that we get, it is estimated that it takes about 20,000 blooms to yield one rupee-weight of oil—about 176 grains weight—considerable less than half an ounce, yet this small quantity is sold on the spot for $50. Of course, the yield will vary with circumstances. At Ghazepore the roses are planted in rows in fields, and the roses are gathered before midday and distilled in pot stills, with twice their weight of water. The water which comes over is placed in open vessels, covered with a damp light cloth to keep out flies and dust, and set to cool, just as we set milk to throw up cream. In the morning a thin film of oil will have risen to the surface, which is carefully swept off with a feather and transferred to a vial. And this process is repeated daily during the blooming season. Women and children do this work, or, rather, enjoy the profitable amusement.

It is in the power of the meanest to triumph over fallen greatness.

SELECTED.

Cats still wear fur overcoats.

Bad omen.—To owe man.

All sunshine makes the desert.

King Kalakua has gone to Vienna.

Electric lights are hard on the eyes.

Blind Tom can play 7000 pieces by ear.

A moving spectacle.—A load of furniture.

Russia's great wheat harvest will not aid this country. Let the people practice prudence and not expect the prosperity of the last three years to be perpetual. Insane speculation will interrupt it, even if natural changes in the market do not.

The crown princess of Germany is economical, unpretending and all that sort of thing, but her taste in dress is barbaric. While in England last month on a blazing July day, she took to a garden party at Holland House her three young daughters, all clad in cardinal velvet and satin gowns, with velvet hats and plumes to match.

The greasy coating on metallic pistol cartridges is not, as many suppose, an animal product, although in appearance it resembles tallow; it is a vegetable growth, and is known as Japanese wax. The Japanese wax tree is very remarkable, not unlike a sumac, and it is from one of the same species that the varnish so largely used in Japanese lacquer ware is manufactured.

Dr. U. S. Menier believes that the large quantity of carbonic acid in the atmosphere may be traced to this source: The interior of the earth he affirms to contain great beds of carboniferous iron, which, coming in contact with water at a great heat, yields hydrocarbons. These, on their subsequent combustion, give rise to the carbonic acid exhaled from the earth into the atmosphere.

Kilikanik, a favorite substance with the Indians for smoking, and which is sometimes mixed with tobacco by the whites, is the tender inner bark of the American sumac. This tree, with its beautiful fern-like leaves, is indigenous to the North American continent, from this latitude to the Gulf. In autumn its leaves assume almost as brilliant a tint as those of the maple, that glory of the autumn woods.

The school fund of Texas will at no distant day be enormous. That state has yet unsold 40,000,000 acres of school land, which will probably bring to her public school fund $100,000,000, a sum equal to the combined school funds of all the other States of the Union. The University of Texas, soon to be established, has more than $500,000, with which to erect buildings, and a permanent fund of between $2,000,000 and $3,000,000.

The government tea farm in South Carolina is called by one paper a teatotal failure. The land chosen for Le Duc's experiment in raising tea in this country was on a worn-out plantation with poor soil, on which were the ruins of a once fine mansion. Gen. Le. Duc spent thousands of dollars of government money in putting the old mansion in order, and in beautifying the long-neglected grounds, as the first essential step in promoting the growth of the tea plants. A report made at the request of Dr. Loring, Gen. Le Duc's successor as commissioner of agriculture, declares the land utterly unfit for the use to which it has been put.

MUSICAL PRODIGY.

ASTONISHING FOUR-YEARS-OLD.

Nettie J. Hibbard, of Athens, Ohio, is a precocious little miss not quite four years of age, whose musical abilities justly entitle her to be ranked as a prodigy. She is a very delicate child with a very large frontal development of brain, and possessing a highly nervous organization. When a very young infant she showed a degree of susceptibility to musical sounds that could scarcely be credited by strangers. When only a few weeks old her sensitiveness to such sound was very perceptible, she sometimes being wrought upon to such a degree as to have to be taken from the room before she could be quieted. When a little older certain "pieces" would cause her to laugh, others to cry.

When not more than a year and a half old she began to sing, readily learning any air she heard played upon violin, piano or other instrument and learning them very accurately. Whenever she chose to amuse herself by drumming upon the piano she was allowed to do so, sometimes playing for hours. A year ago she began to shut herself up alone in the room with the piano, but no attention was paid to it until the family were surprised to hear her playing chords adapted to certain airs which she had learned. She made rapid progress, and is now able to improvise accompaniments and plays as readily in one key as in another. She is fond of playing duets, and if her assistant makes any mistakes, which often happens intentionally, he or she is instantly corrected. Sometimes she will play part of an air with her right hand and part with her left, and again she will play a base to the air, and when in a merry mood will make as many flourishes as any modern belle.

No pains are taken to teach her, as her brain is already too active for her frail little body. Her tiny hands possess more strength than one would think them capable of. It is wonderful to see the frail little fingers drawing forth firm, resonant sounds, which might put to shame many musicians older than herself. The piano on which she plays possesses what is technically termed a hard "touch," making it the more difficult. Recently she has become anxious to use the pedals, and by an ingenious contrivance made to reach up to her little feet, she is made happy in using them. She takes delight in playing for her friends, never refusing when called upon.

Her sweet and winning disposition endears her to every one who sees her. She is the wonder and delight of her friends and the pride and joy of the household.

Meredith Eagle.

AN INDEPENDENT LIVE NEWSPAPER devoted to the particular interests of Meredith and general interests of the towns lying around Lake Winnipesaukee and all on the line of the B. C. & M. Railroad to the White Mountains.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING BY
CALVERT & KIMBALL,
PROPRIETORS.

Office—Prescott's Block, Main Street.

Terms of Subscription—$1.25 a year; $1 a year when paid in advance.

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Job Printing—Of every description executed promptly in the best manner at reasonable prices. Bookbinding and bill posting done on application.

SATURDAY, AUG. 27, 1881.

THE FISH LAWS.

An item appears in our columns to-day in which two young men are arrested at the instigation of one of the vice presidents of the game and fish league. The case is so aggravated that the gentleman who caused the arrest could not possibly have done otherwise. Here are too citizens who know how much trouble and expense is involved in stocking the rivers and developing a new source of profit and pleasure for the public good, convicted of catching 38 young trout, the gross weight of which does not tip the scales at 3-4 of a pound. The gentlemen who devote their time and thought to these matters without compensation meet with so much discouragement of the like nature, that the wonder is that anybody can be found to fill the honorary position when offered. Leniency in the case referred to would have been misplaced, and something is wanting to remind anglers that the law on this subject is not a dead letter.

RAPID TELEGRAPHY.

Here is a good commentary on the great advantages derived from the rapid telegraph system.

A gentleman of Meredith has had occasion to use the wire of the Western Union Telegraph Company three times this summer with the following results..

The first time he was coming north on the express and telegraphed from Lowell for a gentleman to meet him at Manchester as he passed through.

The second time he telegraphed from Weirs to Boston for a package to be sent up by the next train.

The third time he telegraphed his anxious wife that he should not be home until the following day.

The first reached its destination five hours after the train had passed through. Cause, "mislaid."

The second has not reached its destination although the usual "ten days" has expired, neither has it been returned. Cause unknown.

The third which was telephoned to Plymouth at 6.20 P. M. could not be wired to Meredith because one operator had *gone fishing*, the other had gone home sick.

THE COUNTRY GOSSIP.

In a recent issue of our paper we took occasion to point out one or two of the many advantages which a resident community receives from the periodical influx of summer visitors. It would be well if some of those who cater to the needs and desires of the migratory population would study their tastes and habits and observe their general deportment, even when placed in circumstances, which are to say the least, uncomfortable. The city bred lady or gentleman has nothing to learn among us in the way of how to conduct themselves, so as to be considered respectable, and any comment upon the general behavior of this lady or that gentleman who may choose to throw off the conventionalities of the drawing room or saloon when in the country, and endeavor to enjoy the freedom of unrestrained rusticity should not be indulged in. There is a consciousness of integrity, honor and virtue in the natural lady or gentleman that disarms suspicion, and is a coat of mail against the shafts of petty malice or prudish and uncharitable minds, and any gauging of character by a little six by nine standard will do for a country district sewing circle, but for a growing, energetic and live community, never.

We have been led to write this from the unkind reflections made in our hearing by one whose income depends upon such as those whose character was undergoing a thorough dissection, and we respectfully suggest that a good time to talk ill of a lady is when the lady is present and not a hundred and sixty miles away.

MOULTONBORO.

Dr. George Mason returns this week to Laconia.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Lee have been to the beach, Elder Pettigill to the mountains.

Mr. James E. French is the second man among us who has recently been caned. Another handsome stick of ebony with a gold head. He says for this week "I go fishing to Portsmouth."

Quite a number of our people are at camp meeting this week at the Weirs. Mr. and Mrs. Mansfield will be there two weeks, in their cottage.

Some handsome flowers in the church last Sunday. The meeting in the Federal street school house in the afternoon had a good attendance.

A Sunday School Concert at the church next Sunday evening at 5 o'clock. All made welcome.

Miss Minnie Tower, an accomplished pupil of the Perkins Institute for the blind, South Boston, and also of Madame Ramettii of Boston will give a musical entertainment for the benefit of our church on Wednesday evening, Aug. 31. She will be assisted by some of her friends.

WEST RUMNEY.

Universalist Grove meeting, at West Rumney, on Friday, Saturday and Sunday, Aug. 26, 27, 28, 1881.

FROM P. E.

Friday—11.00 A. M. Praise Meeting. 1.00 P. M. Organization. 2.00 P. M. Sabbath School Union; Addresses, Recitations and Singing by the Children.

Saturday—9.00 A. M. Praise Meeting. 9.30 A. M. Conference and Prayer Meeting. 10.30 A. M. Sermon by Hon. Joseph Kidder of Manchester. 2.00 P. M. Topic: "Loyalty to Religious Convictions." Sermon, Rev. H. S. Fiske of Henniker; followed by General Discussion.

Sunday—9.45 A. M. Praise Meeting. 10.30 A. M. Preaching Service; Sermon by Rev. C. L. Waite of Massachusetts. 1.30 P. M. Praise and Conference. 2.00 P. M. Preaching Service; Sermon by Rev. A. G. Rogers of New York. Following the P. M. service there will be a reception of members by the acting pastor, REV. Q. H. SHINN. In addition to the above, Revs. B. M. Tillotson, J. H. Weeks, J. K. Mason and others are expected.

The services Saturday and Sunday will be interspersed by appropriate songs by Miss Mattie A. Wilkins, of Nashua. Miss Wilkins is a member of the Unitarian Quartette, in Nashua, and is a most accomplished singer. Her voice of rare expression, sweetness and power will add much to the interest of the occasion. The Universalist Choir of Plymouth will be present and assist on Sunday.

Accommodation trains will stop at the grove, and on Sunday a special will run, leaving Plymouth at 9 a. m., and Warren at 10 a. m.

The Grove is only one mile west of West Rumney, easy of access by team, and only sixty rods from the Railroad.

Refreshments will be provided on the grounds.

Friends in Rumney will cheerfully entertain persons from a distance over night.

HOLDERNESS.

Mrs. Walter B. Cox and daughter, Annie R., and son, Ernest R. Cox, of Manchester, formerly of this town, are guests of Bruce Piper, Esq.

Harry E. Cox, of the New Hampshire Fire Insurance Company, with a party of Manchester fellows, who have been camping through the White and Franconia mountains, are now tenting on the shores of White Oak.

Charles E. Cox, Esq., and wife passed through here on a trip to the mountains and northern New Hampsehire.

Bruce Piper's boarders with a party of sixteen, from the Asquam hotel partook of "a boss supper" under the maples close by Mr. Piper's house, Wednesday, Aug. 17th; A fair day, fine view and better baked beans never were had. In the evening the company enjoyed themselves by giving charades, tableaux and college songs. G.

Mr. Enoch Cosins has been threshing at his mill during the past week, and the machines which he has put in work nicely, so those say who have had grain threshed there.

Miss Georgia Huckins has gone to Dover, on a visit to Mrs. Mary Holt. She, in company with Mrs. Holt, contemplate taking a trip to the seaboard before her return.

SANDWICH.

Charles A. Smith has sold his horse for $250 to Asa Cook, of Hartford, Conn.

Mrs Isaac Smith and daughter Emma have gone to Iowa on a visit.

B. J. Smith is running his thresher to its very best, making long days Grain is very good, especially wheat.

Ridlou is running the shook mill, and Nelson is feeling first rate, when on the wagon drawn by four horses carrying shook to Lee's mill.

A good thing is being done through Iowa in the way of new gulde boards.

B. B. Hoyt and wife are at the Beach.

There are more boarders in town than ever before. A.B.C.

NEW HAMPTON.

On Friday last, Aug. 19th, Hillside Farm on the Wickwas road was made merry by a company of juveniles who assembled to do honor to the eighth birthday of Amy Frances, eldest child of Mr. M. H. Calvert, of the EAGLE.

WOODSTOCK.

Wilber A. Baston has returned to Miles Pond, Vermont.

Mr. Schofield, who has been troubled so many years with cancer has lost his eye-sight.

Mrs. Minot Litchfield of Lynn, Mass., is visiting her friends and relatives in this place.

Two brothers of Rev. Mr. Favor and their wives are visiting him at the parsonage. NED.

RUMNEY.

Charles Spaulding is about removing the machinery from his steam mill to Groton.

Mrs. Spaulding has relations visiting her from Nashua.

Miss Cora Clark of Manchester is at A. M. Buzzell's.

A Mr. Stevens died last week at West Rumney of heart disease.

Blueberries are quite plenty back on the mountains. A party went from here lately bringing home about five bushels. N.

$500 REWARD.

OVER A MILLION OF
PROF. GUILMETTE'S
FRENCH KIDNEY PADS

Have already been sold in this country and in France; every one of which has given perfect satisfaction, and has performed cures every time when used according to directions.

We now say to the afflicted and doubting ones that we will pay the above reward for a single case of

LAME BACK

That the said fails to cure. This Great Remedy will positively and permanently cure Lumbago, Lame Back, Sciatica, Gravel, Rheumatism, Dropsy, Retention or Non-retention of the Urine, Inflammation of the Bladder, Irritation, Weakness of the Bladder, Diabetes, Brick Dust Deposits, Pain in the Back, Side or Loins, Nervous Weakness, and in fact all disorders of the Bladder and Urinary Organs whether contracted by private disease or otherwise.

LADIES, if you are suffering from Female Weakness, Leucorrhœa, or any disease of the Kidneys, Bladder, or Urinary Organs, YOU CAN BE CURED without swallowing nauseous medicines, by simply wearing PROF. GUILMETTE'S FRENCH KIDNEY PAD which cures by absorption.

Ask your druggist for PROF. GUILMETTE'S FRENCH KIDNEY PAD, and take no other. If he has not got it, send $1.00 and you will receive the Pad by return mail.

Prof. Guilmette's French Liver Pad will positively cure Fever and Ague, Dumb Ague, Ague Cake, Bilious Fever, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, and all diseases of the Liver, Stomach and Blood. Price $1.50 by mail. Send for Prof. Guilmette's Treatise on the Kidneys and Liver, free by mail. Address

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New Hampshire State Normal School.

FALL TERM,
of twenty weeks, begins August 30, 1881.
SPRING TERM,
of twenty weeks, begins February 7, 1882.

Courses of Study—one and two years, including one term in Training School. Expenses, including every charge connected with the school, $63 a term; or $48, if pupil boards himself. For circulars or information, address H. F. WARREN, Principal, Plymouth, N. H. jl0j13tu

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FLORIDA and GEORGIA.—For information about these States read the SAVANNAH MORNING NEWS, WEEKLY (mammoth page sheet) $2 a year; Daily $10 a year. The best papers in the South. Sample copies 5 cts. Address, J. H. ESTILL, Savannah, Ga. aug17tf

DOG LOST.—Valuable Shepherd Dog lost near Campton, Monday evening, Aug. 1. Color two shades of brown and white. Answers to name of Rover and had a collar marked J. F. Foss. Was last seen about 4 o'clock Tuesday morning, Aug. 2, passing south through Ashland. Belongs in Lowell and will undoubtedly try to return home. A liberal reward will be paid for his recovery. Address Mrs. N. J. WILKINS, Box 72, Plymouth, N. H. aug16tf

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SHORTHAND!

A Full Course in Fonography is published every year in the new monthly magazine:
BEN ARDEN'S
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OPIUM And MORPHINE Habit cured in 10 to 20 days. Ten years established; 2000 cured. Write stating case. DR. MARSH, Quincy, Mich.

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CURE simply BY Absorption.

THE ONLY TRUE MALARIAL Antidote.
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Holman's Ague, Liver and Stomach Pad—For MALARIA, AGUE, LIVER and STOMACH TROUBLES. Price $2.00.

Holman's Special Pad—Adapted to old chronic cases. Price $3.00.

Holman's Spleen Belt—For stubborn cases of Enlarged Spleen and Unyielding Liver and Stomach troubles. Price $5.00.

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Holman's Absorptive Medicinal Body Plaster—The best plaster made—porous on rubber basis. Price 25c.

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Absorption Salt—Medicated Foot Baths—For Colds, Contractions and all cases where a foot bath is needed. Per half lb. package, 25c.

For sale by Druggists, or sent by mail, postpaid, on receipt of price. The Absorption Salt is not to be had and must be sent by Express. Pamphlets sent free.

Holman's Pads have been counterfeited, and those who offer Pads similar in form and size to the HOLMAN'S, saying, "They are the same, &c." Beware of all Bogus Pads. We only

Meredith Eagle.

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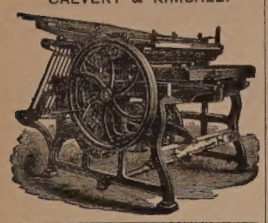

MEREDITH MATTERS.

Workmen are scarce.

Miss Mae Parlin has returned home.

F. J. Swain's house is being finished.

J. W. Beede is to have a new fence.

There is a demand for better streets.

Estes' harness rooms are being improved.

S. N. Sturtevant is fixing up Miss Osgood's store.

A. A. Kidder & Co. have hung out a new sign.

We shall be well represented at at the State Fair.

C. Bixby is assistant baggage master, at Weirs.

Only a few Advents went to the Alton Bay meeting.

B. C. Tuttle has raised oats and red top, 6 feet high.

The badly washed school house yard has been filled up.

J. W. Robinson and Mrs. David Brown are recovering.

The convenience of a gristlismi frequently shown here.

One of our bicycle riders stood on his head suddenly this week.

The Centre sabbath school took a trip on the Gracie Tuesday.

A quack, with long hair, sold an Indian Tea here Wednesday.

O. R. Woodman has lately received about a dozen shepherd pups.

About a dozen dollars was lately stolen from A. S. McIntire's house.

Dr. Mason and wife have substituted for Mr. Morrison this week.

Miss Laura Clement will soon give a concert with her singing class.

Jurors will be drawn Saturday, Sept. 3, at 2 P. M., at the Town Hall.

A party of our summer visitors took a trip on the *Gracie* this week.

G. E. Gilman's little daughter cut her foot on piece of glass, Wednesday.

A hand organist lately stopped over night in the lobby being dead broke.

John Dearborn has one shop nearly completed and another well advanced.

Water street is to be carried out to Lake Waukewan, commencing Monday.

One of our young men was so drunk Sunday night that he had to be ordered home.

The Sandwich Quarterly meeting was held in the F. W. Baptist church this week.

C. W. Morrison, F. L. Hartshorn and T. L. Wadleigh are camping out by the lake.

Clark & Lang's penstock was repaired Sunday, but is far from in good condition now.

The Elm House is lively with guests and demands upon its resources are hopelessly made.

F. W. Elliott, late principal of the Westminister High School has become the same at Littleton, Mass.

Miss Gertrude M. Davis commenced teaching Monday in district No. 17, and Miss Ella Thompson in No. 16.

J. H. Plaisted's barn is now completed. An elaborate and expensive weather vane indicative of his business surmounts the cupola previously mentioned.

Mr. Morrison, the druggist clerk, telegraph operator, etc. has gone on a fishing expedition. Despatches have to be sent from the depot during his absence.

The schools open Monday with C. W. Healey, of Tuftonboro, a late graduate of New Hampton, teacher of the higher department. Mrs. Cora Cram of the Intermediate, and Miss Julia Eaton of the primary.

J.C.Sayward, Haverhill, Mass., D. J. Blake, Miss Hattie Smith and A. Prescott, Somerville, Mr. and Mrs. N. G. Tilton, Geneseo, N. Y., John Choate, Boston, W. E. Bixby, Haverhill, Mass. have been here visiting relatives and friends here.

There was *a toson* once owned a bell,
But who owns it now, nobody can tell,
Some wanted it here, some wanted it the re,
And now all wish it—well, any where.

W. E. S. Foss of the Waukewan has been very busy supplying disciples of Izaak Walton with fishing tackle, tents and boats during the past week. Mr. Foss has been working very hard all the spring and summer fixing up his house and grounds and has now made it a convenient and desirable home for his new tenants. The change from a boarding house to a private dwelling has been hailed with pleasure by all concerned, especially by those who attend to the household duties.

We received a pleasant call from Mr. Frank Bell of Jersey City, who with his friend, Rufus T. King, of Nashua are spending a few days among the lakes and hills.

A paper has been generally signed by the tradesmen of the village to close their stores on Wednesday evenings. There was one objector, however, which is unfortunate, for on that subject unity is almost a necessity as it reacts unfairly and unfavorably on the majority.

PLYMOUTH.

Jacob and Austin Woodward, of Bridgewater, were arrested Friday night, at West Campton, by Deputy Sheriff Fellows, on complaint of E. B. Hodge, one of the vice-presidents of the State Game and Fish League, for catching trout under 4 inches in length. They claimed to be catching them for Dickerman's trout pond in New Hampton. They were brought before Justice W. F. Laugdon, and as the fine $290 was beyond his jurisdiction, they were bound over in the sum of $300 each to stand their trial at the November term of the Supreme court, at Plymouth.

ABOUT SAUCE.

Of the numerous articles of every-day use there are a large number which, though they cannot strictly be classified as among the necessaries of life, have yet become through habit so indispensable to the majority of people that they are now more critically considered, and their good and bad qualities more quickly detected than is the case with the essential articles of subsistence themselves. Indeed, in speaking of hygienic rather than of mere physical requirements, they may be said to be absolutely essential also, since through their use the important functions of digestion and assimilation are assisted, and with their aid the commonest food may be partaken of with relish, and articles even which would otherwise be positively injurious may be eaten with impunity. Foremost among the class of condiments indicated, the article named above takes a high rank, which it has maintained for years, with ever increasing popularity. The Halford Leistershire Table Sauce is made of the same articles, of the best quality, that have always been used in its manufacture in England, and as manufactured in this city by the Halford Sauce Company is justly esteemed superior to the once famed Worcestershire, or any other foreign sauces. It is expressly suited for family use, possessing a full, rich body of exquisite flavor, and has neither the fiery or sickish taste which characterizes most other sauces. The Halford does not deteriorate, but improves with age, and is highly recommended by physicians, as it relieves indigestion and cures dyspepsia. As an appetizer it is unsurpassed, and may be used with all kinds of dishes,—soups, fish, meats, game and salads. It is the finest gravy in the world, The Halford is the standard family table sauce in this country, and all the best hotels and restaurants in the United States use it. It has been fifteen years in the market, and is a grand success, orders coming from all parts of the country and Canada. The headquarters of the Halford Sauce Company, Wm. Halford, sole proprietor, have been for the past six years at No. 28 India Wharf, where the office is situated, up one flight, the rest of the upper part of the building constituting the factory; or manufacturing department. The Halford sauce is put up in bottles of two sizes, the larger being boxed in dozens and the small size two dozen in a box. Liberal discounts are made to the trade and those ordering by the gross, and wholesale grocers, restaurants and hotels are among the heaviest purchasers. The marked success which has attended the Halford Leicestershire sauce since its introduction into this country makes it especially worthy the distinction of special notice in any review of the manufacturing and mercantile interests of our city and entitles it to a place in these columns, and a word of commendation for itself and its enterprising proprietor,—*Boston Paper.*

PILES! PILES!! PILES!!!

A Sure Cure Found at Last. No One Need Suffer.

A sure cure for the Blind, Bleeding, Itching and Ulcerated Piles has been discovered by Dr. Williams (an Indian remedy), called Dr. William's Indian Ointment. A single box has cured the worst chronic cases of 25 and 30 years standing. No one need suffer five minutes after applying this wonderful soothing medicine. Lotions, Instruments and Electuaries do more harm than good. William's Ointment absorbs the tumors, allays the intense itching (particularly at night after getting warm in bed), acts as a poultice; gives instant and painless relief, and is prepared only for Piles, itching of the private parts, and nothing else.

Read what the Hon. J. M. Coffinberry, of Cleveland, says about Dr. William's Indian Pile Ointment: I have used scores of pile cures, and it affords me pleasure to say that I have never found anything which gave such immediate and permanent relief as Dr. William's Indian Pile Ointment.

For sale by all druggists, or mailed on receipt of price $1.00.

Frank S. Henry & Co., Prop'r's.
CLEVELAND, O.

For sale by Eastman & Brown, Wentworth, Wholesale Agents, George C Goodwin & Co., Boston, Mass.
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Geo. Main, of No. 3 Merrimack St., Concord, has upwards of 10,000 cabbage plants of the Blatchfield, Winstead and Follet varieties at 75 cents per 100. Tomato plants of the choicest kinds at 75 cents. Roses, Geraniums, Primroses, Calla Lilies, Fuchsias, with every variety of foliage plants for bordering always on hand at prices lower than any other house in New England. To those about to enter the marriage state Main's orange blossoms will commend themselves.

A $10-00 Bible Prize.

Rutledge's Monthly for September is on our table and we find it a bright, interesting little magazine. Its prize puzzle department is something new and entertaining. Among other prizes its publishers offer the following:

To the person telling us which is the middle chapter in the Bible by September 10th, 1881, we will give $10.00 in gold as a prize. The money will be forwarded to the winner September 15th, 1881. Those who try for the prize must send 10 cents with their answer, for which they will receive the October number of the *Monthly*, an excellent Magazine of 32 pages, in which will be published the name and address of the winner of the prize, with the correct answer thereto. Address, RUTLEDGE PUBLISHING COMPANY, Easton, Pa.

A man suffering from debility and loss of appetite; took two bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla, gained ten pounds and got well.

GEORGE W. DOLLOFF,
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Particular attention given to cutting Garments for others to make.
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Fine Assortment of
FELTS, FELTS,
Embroidery Silks,
Filling Silks,
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Annual Report
—OF THE—
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MUTUAL LIFE
INSURANCE CO.
For the Year Ending Dec. 31, 1880.
E. W. BOND, President.
JOHN A. HALL, Secretary.

Receipts in 1880	$1,165,263 59
Disbursements	961,158 21
Assets	7,096,941 48
Liabilities	6,201,198 98
Surplus by Massachusetts Standard	895,742 50
Surplus by N. York Standard, about	1,256,000 00
Interest Receipts in 1880	377,322 59
Death Losses paid in 1880	301,800 47
Excess of Interest over Death Losses	$75,516 03

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Policy, $10,000. Age, 38. Payable at death or 50, Annual Premium, $386 90. Dividend annually.

Paid up value after two years	$1,286 20
" " " five "	3,281 70
" " " ten "	6,316 50

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TEMPERANCE.

The German societies of Indianapolis recently decided that hereafter prohibition should be an issue in all state, county, and municipal elections.

I would say, sad as is all this physical disease, this intellectual harm, the saddest, most fatal heritage is the increased animality, self-indulgence in the lower propensities, the moral haziness, the indifference to religious obligations; in a word, the thickening and hightening of the wall between God and the soul.—*Mrs. M. G. E. Leavitt.*

There is yet need for more of the self-denying, lowly spirit of Christ to grapple with and overcome the enemy that lies at our door. The forces must be more equally matched if success is to crown our efforts. Every church member must be a temperance reformer, and every church must extend the helping hand to every penitent who seeks to be saved.

In the schools political economy is taught, but it is substantially silent on this most important element of the science. There is imperative need of a revised science of political economy, prepared in full view of all the facts, of the liquor traffic and results, and in a truly scientific spirit. Our text-books in this respect are mediæval, our schools are as books, and the teachers are generally in harmony with both.—*Rev. Geo. K. Morris.*

A correspondent of the New York Observer says intemperance prevails to a fearful [illegible] with European [illegible] 24,000, Kaffirs 400,000, and Coolies from India 20,000. It is owing to the license system in vogue, which enables the whites and Indians to buy freely all the grog they want. The native Zulus are prohibited by a colonial law from purchasing ardent spirits, but the law is evaded, and the rum fiend now has his haunts among the unsophisticated heathen, far away from the European towns and villages.

The Herald and Presbyter says of the Kansas amendment, that it was won in the primaries in the election of representatives, and from such work as was done by the pastor of a small newly organized church, who, too poor to own a horse, walked his round of fifteen miles preaching three times each Sunday, and waging war against the sale of intoxicants. Abused, insulted, threatened, with burly fists shaken in his face, his only reply was "Right is right, gentlemen, which no license can change. Wrong is wrong, and no threats can hinder its denunciation."

I tell you there is not a village or a town in this country that sustains and supports the liquor traffic but is bound in honor to furnish places of refuge for every poor victim of drink. I want to get this matter of sympathy for the poor drunkard before this convention as well as prohibition, with regard to which I work with all my heart. But my sympathies go out to these men. I do not believe in coddling them or making pets of them, but I believe in helping them to help themselves, and to remove as fast as we can temptation out of their way.—*John B. Gough.*

The greatest political dinner that ever took place in Montreal, was conducted on temperance principles, no wine being included in the ticket, which was thus reduced from the usual four or five dollars to two. Those who wished for wine could pay for it themselves, but few did so. The dinner was in honor of Edward Blake, of Toronto, leader of the Dominion liberal party, which is now in opposition. It was a subject of general remark that the "no wine" dinner brought out a much greater number of subscribers, and those of a higher moral character, than the wine dinners did.

A POOR EXCHANGE.

The proverbs of a people are often illustrated by or take their rise in stories of a humorous character, and Arab proverbs are no exception to the rule. Here, says a contemporary, is an instance. There was a certain shoemaker named Honein, and an Arab came to purchase a pair of shoes at his shop. The usual bargaining began, the cobbler asking twice the proper price, and the Bedouin offering half; the son of the desert however was impatient, and, before the proper mean had been arrived at, gave up the game of haggling and went off in high dudgeon. Honein resolved on revenge, and, hurrying forward on the road where he knew the Arab would have to pass, he threw down one of the shoes. Presently the Arab came up, and, seeing the shoe, said to himself, "How like this is to one of Honein's shoes! If the other were but with it, I would take them." Honein had meanwhile gone on further still and thrown down the other shoe, hiding himself close by to watch the fun. When the desert Arab came to the second shoe, he regretted having left the first, but, tying up his camel, went back to fetch it. Honein at once mounted and rode off home, well satisfied with the exchange of a camel for a pair of shoes. When the Arab returned on foot to his tribe, and they asked him what he had brought back from his journey, he replied, "I have brought back nothing but Honein's shoes." And the saying became proverbial for a bootless errand.

A KILLING COUNTRY.

A story is told of an Englishman who landed at Dublin a few months ago filled with the apprehension that the life of any loyal subject of her majesty was not worth a farthing there and thereabouts. The land leaguers, he imagined, were all bloodthirsty assassins, and all that sort of thing. But it was his duty to travel in the land—a duty he approached with fear and trembling. Now there happened to be on his route a number of towns the names of which begin with the suggestive syllable "Kil." There were Kilmartin, and so on. In his ignorance of geographical nomenclature his affrighted senses were startled anew on hearing a fellow-passenger in the railway carriage remark to another as follows: "I'm just afther bein' over to Kilpatrick." "And I replied the other, "am afther bein' over to Kilmany." "What murderers they are!" thought the Englishman. "And to think that they talk of their assassinations so publicly!" But the conversation went on. "And thare are you goin' now?" asked assassin No. 1. "I'm goin home, and then to Kilmore," was No. 2's reply. The Englishman's blood curdled. "Kilmore, is it?" added No. 1. "You'd betther be comin' along wid me to Kilmanule!" It is related that the Englishman left the train at the next station. —*London Family Herald.*

A French millionaire died of grief because he had lost all his fortune except 100,000 francs. A poor brother, who was his sole heir, died of joy on being suddenly informed of his good luck. The rich and poor lie down together, and death, like love, levels all ranks.

NEW ENGLAND NEWS.

Maine.

Mrs. Crossman, who was almost beaten to death by her husband at Wiscasset, is able to be out and has visited her husband in jail. He cried like a baby and says he never would have done it but for rum. Mrs. Crossman sticks to him and will free him if she can.

Charles Boynton of Saco, 39 years old, a river driver and mill-hand, was deserted recently by his wife, who went to her mother's home at Bar Mills. She refused to return to him, and he tried to shoot her, but missed. She sprang out of a second-story window and escaped. Boynton then fatally shot her sister, Mrs. Waterhouse, and killed himself.

Richards and Grose, the boy-murderers of Willie Cain at Rockland, have recently been told that his body was found in the brook. They still say the boy was drowned in the pond, and that they know nothing of its removal to the brook.

The better class of operatives who are thrown out of work by the closing of the Sprague mills at Augusta will stay there for a while in the hope that the mills will start again. Wright, Bliss & Fabyan are pressing Trustee Chafee for a clear title to the mills, and it is said if they can get possession of the water-power they will build new factories.

New Hampshire.

The McGregor bridge at Manchester, said to be the finest in New Hampshire, was opened to the public a few days ago.

The farmers' club made up of over 50 men from all parts of the country, who have spent the summers at Rye Beach hotels for years past, have built a house for themselves called the Farragut house, and dedicated it last week with fiddles, fun and fire-works.

Martin Fitzpatrick and Jerry Riley of Coventry were missed recently and found dead, buried by a caving sand pit.

A quantity of whisky, used in the sickness of the Bugbee and Towne families of Lancaster, is found to contain arsenic. Mrs. May says the liquor came from Derby Line, Vt.

Heavy frosts are reported at Contoocook and vicinity on a recent night.

Daniel Wiggin of Stratham has been fatally kicked on the head by a horse.

Vermont.

Ezra Scoville, a well-known Vergennes man, died suddenly last week. He was born in Bridgeport and with his parents the next year removed to Vergennes, where he has lived 46 years, occupying the basement in the Sherman block where for twenty years past he has had a grocery. He attended the regular meetings of trustees and brakemen will be held responsible to see that no more strangers take made by conductors and engineers in passing regular or special meeting places without special orders.

James H. Williams, president of the national bank of Bellows Falls, died of pneumonia recently, aged 69. He was prominent in local affairs, a director and treasurer of the Rutland and the Cheshire railroad companies, and of the Vermont Valley railroad of 1871.

Vermont has 2397 common schools, with an aggregate attendance during the past year of 94,938. The public school-teachers number 4326 and cost $360,320 a year. The number of children attending thirty-nine hours from Boston. Passengers via this route have the ride through Pennsylvania and over the Alleghanies by daylight, and it can be truly said that from Philadelphia to Pittsburg, a distance of 354 miles, there is more beautiful mountain, valley, and river scenery than in any other equal distance traversed by rail in this country. Between Altoona and Cresson observation cars are attached to the train and are open to all passengers. Pullman sleeping cars are used on this route, and it bids fair to be the one preferred over all others.

Rhode Island.

Last Sunday was hospital Sunday at Newport, and nearly $6000 was raised in the churches.

All the mills in Rhode Island belonging to the Sprague estate have been closed, and 6000 men, besides women and children, are out of employment. The cause of the closing is the result of the anticipated removal of Trustee Chafee as treasurer of the Quidnick company by the Sprague family, and the injunction of the court restraining him from controlling and using the funds of the company for running expenses.

Whittaker & Blewitt, rumsellers at Newport, had a fight recently. Whittaker fired at Blewitt, who retaliated by grabbing the pistol and cutting an ugly gash in Whittaker's head. The authorities are going to drive them out of the town.

Connecticut.

Nearly 100 employes of the Ansonia clock company were told last week as they returned for the afternoon's work that the Ansonia branch would be moved at once to Brooklyn, N.Y., and they could work for the company if they had a mind to go along. It was a complete surprise, and the workmen don't know what to do.

The reunited Palmers at Stonington made a pilgrimage a few days ago, to the old homestead of the illustrious Walter, who settled at Wequetequoc in 1633. They drank out of the old well, picked splinters of wood and stone from the house and foundation, and visited the ancient burial place half a mile away. In the afternoon the Palmers had a clambake and closed the reunion in the evening.

The oat crop in Windham and New London counties is very large this year, as the weather has been favorable.

Rev. H. A. Ottman resigns from the Northfield Congregational church and accepts a call to Hopkinton, N. Y., way up in St. Lawrence county, to which place he will drive with his family.

Father Fagan of Naugatuck recently had his legs badly poisoned by wearing colored stockings.

A Middletown cow recently swallowed a piece of wire used in bailing hay, and it has been found twisted around one of her ribs.

Forty-nine suits are brought in the Hartford county superior court against the estate of Arthur Cheney of South Manchester, growing out of the litigation with the Globe theater at Boston as lessee and manager. He raised funds by leasing to Boston citizens seats in the theater for 18 years for $1000 each.

The New York & New England and the Danbury and Norwalk railroads are now at it regarding fares from New York to Danbury. The latter road charges $2.85 for round-trip tickets and the former, though half an hour longer, charges only $2.50.

Some quaint old wall-paper has recently been taken from a room in the Stannard house at Westbrook. When the paper was being put on by the present occupant's grandmother in 1813, the British forces came up the Sound and the booming guns made the old lady put out the light and postpone the job till the next season.

FUNKYISM.

Loyalty, in its Tory interpretation, is merely the flunkyism which was displayed in the rush and crush to see princesses and "professional beauties" at a fair. It holds that the acts and word and character of a person upon a throne are not to be judged by their essential quality but by the conventional position of the person; and Bagehot points out that there is a very general belief among the more ignorant English people that the monarch is really a different kind of humanity from themselves. This is buying the advantages of a permanent executive head to the government at an enormous price. In fact, it goes far to destroy those advantages by creating a power which can be restrained only by the absurdest inconsistency of conduct. The British monarchy has been maintained only by the sacrifice of the monarch, and the absurdity of the statement aptly represents that of the situation. The fact, however, makes the flunkyism even more ludicrous. If princes and princesses and dukes and duchesses possessed real power, if they could send the citizen to the Bastile or the galleys, or the Parliament about its business, there would be something intelligible in the ducking and deference. But they are lions shorn, they are tigers with their teeth and claws drawn. They are impotent forms of power only. What is called loyalty is no longer a noble and generous sentiment; it is mainly what is called by the English themselves flunkyism and snobbery.

And what are "professional beauties?" In a great many English and American circles there is a kind of amused amazement at American society. But no newspaper anywhere in this country could truly record that abject snobbishness of conduct which the English journal impatiently stigmatizes as the inherent flunkyism of English society. It is not permitted to such society to raise its eyebrows at Daisy Miller. Daisy Miller can safely walk with a young man without a matron, but she is not a "professional beauty." She is not a woman who owes her distinction and success to the countenance of a prince. The society in which she moves may be disturbing to the eyebrows of those who crowd to buy a bonbon of a "professional beauty," but it is a society into which Sarah Bernhardt can not enter. The snob papers could not have been written in this country, and part of our interest in reading them lies in their revelation of a new social realm. American society is not inherently flunkyish. There is no class of persons anywhere in the country whose social position is such that their presence at a fair would draw the world. This very summer there are rosy swarms of beautiful women by the sea and among the hills, but among them all there is not one "professional beauty."—*Harper's Magazine.*

Du Maurier observed one day an old thing on the race track at the Derby. The immense sea of faces seemed only a mass of blended color, when presently strange shades of light and dark red surged over the whole, under the artist's educated eye. It was all simply the flush of excitement, as the horses dashed away, on the multitudinous countenance.

NATIONAL CAPITAL NOTES.

The agricultural bureau's report for August will differ greatly from the July report, showing a large loss on the wheat crops as compared with last year to be from 60 to 70 per cent greater than stated in July. It is estimated that the wheat yield will be 125,000,000 bushels less than last year.

Gen. Maximo Jarez, Nicaraguan minister to the United States, died suddenly of heart disease at his home in the capital.

The treasury department recently ordered a transfer of $4,516,896 in gold bullion from the New York assay office to the mint for coinage into eagles.

Forthcoming statistics of the free-delivery system will show an almost universal increase in postal business of from 5 to 10 per cent. over last year.

Amid the anxiety of the White House, Col. Dudley, commissioner of pensions, brought a dispatch just received from Secretary of State Bayard, at London, N. M., urging him to use his influence to have Apache troops sent to their assistance against the Apaches. They assert that the Mescalero Apaches and Navajos are on the warpath, murdering and burning over a large portion of the territory. Secretary Kirkwood and Gen. Sherman were called from the cabinet room to consider the dispatch, and after consultation, an answer was sent promising immediate action.

Gen. Crook states that the murder of Spotted Tail was the result of jealousy over a feud with other chiefs. He recommends the appointment of Spotted Tail's brother as successor.

Capt. H. W. Howgate, late of the signal service, appeared before Judge Bundy, United States commissioner, to answer charges preferred by Gen. Hazen, chief signal officer of the United States, of embezzlement in the sum of $40,308.-12, while acting as disbursing officer of the United States signal service. The accused was supported by two attendants and looked pale and enfeebled from a severe illness.

The vacancy on the bench of the supreme court is still exciting considerable discussion, in spite of the inability of the President to consider it, for a long times to come, in case of his final recovery.

A delegation of 19 Indian chiefs from the Sioux, Ponca and Winnebago tribes, recently called at the capital by the secretary of the interior, held a conference with the secretary and the commissioner of Indian affairs at the interior department. The conference was called with a view to settling some disputed questions of boundry rights on their respective reservations.

DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN.

High tides have done much damage to the crops along the New Brunswick coast.

The Egyptian army question is becoming ominous, and a change in the ministry is thought imminent.

M. Bartholomew, Russian minister to the United States, says he has received no instructions from his government relative to Hartmann, the nihilist, and denies that Hartmann is under surveillance of Russian officers.

The English government has arranged for the return, during the next three weeks, of half of the troops sent to the Transvaal.

A dispatch from Paris says: The threatened export of gold to America began recently with 2,000,000. Other exports are expected.

A duel was fought on the Indian territory boundary line last week, between Carpenter, a Choctaw chief, and Thomas Price, a prominent citizen of the Creek nation. Price was killed and Carpenter fatally wounded.

During a bull-fight at Marseilles, several tiers of seats collapsed and twelve persons were killed and one hundred and fifty injured.

Sig. Marinelli, a distinguished member of the Italian Alpine club, has been overwhelmed by an avalanche, together with two guides, while attempting the ascent of Mt. Rosa.

The Apaches swooped down on a small Mexican village, 18 miles from Rio Purco, on the Atlantic & Pacific railway, one day last week, and murdered 27 out of the 29 inhabitants.

The Pope has sent an autograph letter to Emperor William, thanking him for the nomination of Dr. Korum as bishop of Treves in Rhenish Prussia.

Prince Bismarck and Herr Windhorst, in view of the approaching elections for members of the Reichstag, are secretly treating for an alliance by which Prince Bismarck will secure a majority, and will consent to almost a total abolition of the May laws.

It is feared that the Apache Indians in New Mexico have captured the scientific exploring party sent out by the Kansas state university, consisting of Frank Snow, professor of natural history; his 12-years-old son; Herbert S. Smith, professor of astronomy, late of Elizabeth, N. J., and Lewis L. Dyche, a student.

Minister White left Berlin for home recently. The emperor conversed cordially with him when he presented his letters of recall, assuring him of the grief with which he had heard of President Garfield's affliction. He hoped that the relations between the United States and Germany might continue as intimate as they have been since the time of Frederick the Great.

Some petroleum springs have been discovered near Hanover, Germany. The whole country is excited, but their value is not yet known. During 1880 Germany imported from America 64,979,932 gallons of refined and 2,703,199 of raw petroleum.

Archbishop Croke of Cashel, Ireland, in reply to an address from the Charleville branch of the Irish league, strongly recommends the people to give the land bill a fair trial and accept it as a great boon and calculated to do immeasurable good to the tenant-farmers.

One of the brigands who captured Mr. Suter, the Englishman, near Salonica in April, has been arrested at Athens with 11,000 francs in his possession.

An Atchison and Santa Fe railroad train was blocked by three train-robbers at Granada, Col., recently, who began going through the smoking car. A colored United States soldier refused to surrender and was wounded, but fired back, killed one of the robbers, and frightened the others out of the car.

Rich and extensive silver fields have been discovered near Fort Sill, I. T., within the limits of the Kiowa, Comanche and Wichita reservation. Illegal attempts are being made by white men to locate mineral claims in these regions.

The Rev. Dr. McCook has noticed a black "carpenter ant," which is capable of effecting great destruction in wood-work, contrary to the general belief that ants outside of the tropics are harmless practically. He has seen a rafter in which this species, the Formica Pennsylvanica, had penetrated to the extent of five or six feet of its length, completely honey-combing it. It is evident that such penetration of wooden structures, and especially bridges, might cause their disastrous and unexpected fall.

THE SUTRO TUNNEL.

The great Sutro tunnel, cut to relieve the celebrated Comstock mines at Virginia City, Nevada, of the vast quantity of hot water which is encountered in them, affords an outlet to 12,000 tons every twenty-four hours, or about 3,000,000 gallons. Some of the water, as it finds its way into the mines, has a temperature of 195 degrees, while four miles from the mouth of the tunnel the temperature ranges from 130 to 135 degrees. To obviate the inconvenience which would arise from the vapor such a vast quantity of water would give off, the flow is conducted through the entire tunnel, four miles, in a tight flume made of pine. At the point of exit the water has lost but seven degrees of heat. Sixty feet below the mouth of the tunnel the hot water is utilized for turning machinery belonging to the company, from whence it is carried off by a tunnel 1,100 feet in length, which serves as a water way. Leaving the waste way tunnel the water flows to the Carson river, a mile and a half distant. This hot water is being utilized for many purposes. The boys have arranged several pools where they indulge in hot baths. The miners and others use it for laundry purposes, and arrangements are being made whereby a thousand acres belonging to the company is to be irrigated. It is proposed to conduct the hot water through iron pipes, beneath the surface of the soil near the roots of thousands of fruit trees which are to be planted, and in a similar manner give the necessary warmth to a number of hot houses to be used for the propagation of early fruits and vegetables.

Emerson says: "It is our manners that associate us." It will inevitably follow in the reconstruction of society that the intelligent will be attracted to the intelligent, the refined to the refined, the cultured to the cultured. Wealth has lost its prestige as a social divider, and now its center is opportunity for all, especially for the young, to secure their places and recognition in the good society of the future.

Kalamazoo, Mich., Feb. 2, 1880.

I know Hop Bitters will bear recommendation honestly. All who use them prefer upon them the highest encomiums, and give them credit for making cures—all the proprietors claim for them. I have kept them since they were first offered to the public. They took high rank from the first and maintained it, and are more called for than all others combined. So long as they keep up their high reputation for purity and usefulness, I shall continue to recommend them—consulting I have never before done with any other patent medicine. J. J. BABCOCK, M. D.

MYSTERY SOLVED—The great secret of the wonderful success of Vegetine. It strikes at the root of disease by purifying the blood, restoring the liver and kidneys to healthy action, invigorating the nerves system.

One Remedy for One Dollar—There is but one way to cure baldness, and that is by using CARBOLINE, a deodorized extract of petroleum, the natural petroleum hair renewer. It will positively do the work and it is the only article that will.

PURE COD LIVER OIL, made from selected livers, on the seashore, by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York. It is absolutely pure and sweet. Patients who have taken it prefer it to all others. Physicians have decided it superior to any of the oils in the market.

HENRY'S CARBOLIC SALVE.
Is the BEST SALVE for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers Salt Rheum, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns and all kinds of Skin Eruptions, Freckles and Pimples. Get HENRY'S CARBOLIC SALVE, as all others are counterfeits. Price 25 cents.

DR. GREEN'S OXYGENATED BITTERS is the best remedy for Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Malaria, Indigestion and Diseases of the Blood, Kidneys Liver, Skin, etc.

DURNO'S CATARRH SNUFF cures all affections of the mucous membrane of the head and throat.

KELLINGER'S LINIMENT cure Lameness, Rheumatism, etc.

WARRANTED FOR 34 YEARS
And Never Failed.
To CURE Croup, Spasms, Diarrhœa, Dysentery and Sea Sickness, taken internally, and GUARANTEED perfectly harmless; also externally, Cuts, Bruises, Chronic Rheumatism, Old Sores, Pains in the limbs, back and chest. Such a remedy is Dr. TOBIAS' VENETIAN LINIMENT. No one once trying it will ever be without it over 50 physicians use it.

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THE GREAT GERMAN REMEDY FOR
RHEUMATISM,
Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, Backache, Soreness of the Chest, Gout, Quinsy, Sore Throat, Swellings and Sprains, Burns and Scalds, General Bodily Pains,
Tooth, Ear and Headache, Frosted Feet and Ears, and all other Pains and Aches.
No Preparation on earth equals St. Jacobs Oil as a *safe, sure, simple* and *cheap* External Remedy. A trial entails but the comparatively trifling outlay of 50 Cents, and every one suffering with pain can have cheap and positive proof of its claims.
Directions in Eleven Languages.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS IN MEDICINE.
A. VOGELER & CO.,
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SANFORD'S

GINGER
A Delightful Companion,
ESSENTIAL to the health and happiness of every traveler and the household, is SANFORD'S GINGER, "the delicious." It instantly relieves cholera-morbus, cramps, pains and indigestion, breaks up colds, chills, and fevers, prevents malaria and diseases incidental to change of water, food and climate. *Beware of worthless imitations said to be as good.* Ask for SANFORD'S GINGER, and take no other. Sold everywhere. WEEKS & POTTER, Boston.

Dangerous Inactivity.
Inactivity of the kidneys seriously and proximately jeopardizes their health. When inactive they need a stimulant. The fiery excitants of commerce only serve to irritate them, but they may be safely stimulated with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, the tonic principle of which serves to increase their vitality as well. The diuretic properties of the Bitters also serve another good purpose. It is by the efficient action of the kidneys mainly, that the blood is depurated or purified. The Bitters, by giving to their secretive and discharging functions a healthful impetus, serves as a purifier of the vital current, removing from it those impurities which beget rheumatism, dropsy and other maladies. It endows those organs with vigor, and prevents them from lapsing into a state of disease.

ALARM BUOYS.
An important fitting has been recently supplied to English war-ships, in the shape of an alarm-buoy, which will enable the ships of a squadron to keep line and distance in a fog, and thus prevent the chance of collision. The buoys, are built in three watertight compartments, and consist of a horizontal iron tube with conical ends. The after-end is fitted with a screw propeller, which revolves as the buoy is drawn by the ship through the water, after the manner of a patent log. At the top is a gong, the clapper of which is connected by suitable gearing with the propeller, and which is made to strike the gong at every revolution. Dragged at the stern of the leading ship, the following vessel will be able to follow its leader on the darkest night, while the number of beats of the gong in a minute will enable the squadron to maintain a uniform speed. The necessary stability is given to the buoy by a deep iron keel, while wooden balks bolted to the side reduce the tendency to roll and keep the buoy at its proper water-level.

A Valuable Experience.
Few men are better known throughout the Methodist denomination than D. W. Bartine, D. D., M. D. Speaking of a most critical incident in his life, he said: "Some time since I found myself suffering from what is known as Albuminuria. By the use of a reliable test I found albumen in the urine, and in some slight degree in a few instances in a coagulated state. I suffered from dropsy, particularly about the ankles, slight pains about the kidneys, a derangement of digestion, great dryness of the skin, at times much thirst, and of course a gradual failing of strength. This was about the state of things when I commenced using Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure. I took about six table-spoonfuls every day for a week, when I found all my symptoms decidedly improved, and at the end of two weeks it was difficult to detect any trace of albumen. Having impudently taken cold, I had a very slight relapse some two weeks ago, when I began again using the medicine, and am now as well as ever." The doctor's symptoms are as common as headache, and yet, unless taken in time, they may lead to the worst results, which the remedy above named will certainly prevent.

Smoke consumption is becoming a subject of serious discussion in the great cities, especially where extensive manufacturing interests are located.

N E 35

PERRY DAVIS'
Pain-Killer

A SAFE AND SURE REMEDY FOR
Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Cramps, Cholera, Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Sprains AND Bruises, Burns AND Scalds, Toothache AND Headache.
FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS

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The great Library of Universal Knowledge now completed, large type edition, 4 vols. 3000 pages in every department of human knowledge, about 40 per cent. larger than Chambers' Encyclopedia, 40 per cent larger than Appleton's, 20 per cent larger than Johnson's, at a mere fraction of their cost. Fifteen large Octavo Volumes, nearly 13,000 pages complete in cloth binding, $15. In half Russia, $20; in full library sheep, marbled edges, $25. Special terms to clubs.
10,000 REWARD extra to club agents during August. Send quick for specimen pages and full particulars to AMERICAN BOOK EXCHANGE, John B. Alden, Manager, 704 Broadway, New York.

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$18.50 Stencil Outfit; name or no amount in one figure. Send 10 cents for sample. Address, Rev. S. T. HUCK, Lewiston, Pa.

[Springfield (Mass.) Republican.]
A Prominent Lawyer's Opinion.
In one of our New England exchanges we observe that Wm. T. Filley, Esq., of Pittsfield, attorney at law and assistant judge, police court, and late county commissioner, was restored to perfect health and activity, by the use of St. Jacobs Oil. He had suffered with rheumatism for years intensely; but by the recent use of the remedy he was, as stated, completely cured, and says the Oil deserves the highest praise.

Railroads in Mexico and Texas employ 400,000 men.

[Gouverneur (N. Y.) Herald.]
With great pleasure we can recommend as a radical cure for rheumatism, St. Jacobs Oil. This wonderful remedy has been extensively used by a large number of people who daily testify to its marvelous effects.

Mr. Froude will be raised to the peerage.

Unhealthy or inactive kidneys cause gravel Bright's disease, rheumatism and a horde of other serious and fatal diseases, which can be prevented with Hop Bitters, if taken in time.

It is stated in London that two of Lord Beaconsfield's manuscript novels were purchased for Queen Victoria.

Vegetine.
I MADE UP MY MIND TO TRY THE VEGETINE.

BUFFALO, December 27, 1876.
MR. H. R. STEVENS:
Dear Sir—I reside at No. 765 Niagara street of this city. I am 62 years of age. For several years past I have been in feeble health. My complaint is what the doctors call general debility of the system. At times I suffered pain in my side and back. I used a number of remedies without receiving any relief. My attention was called to your advertisement of VEGETINE in our paper. I made up my mind to try the VEGETINE, sent and bought some. Is seemed to help me from the first, and in a short time my health improved. I have used a number of bottles and am now enjoying better health than I have for a number of years. I have recommended the VEGETINE to my sister and also to several acquaintances, and they have used it with equally good results. I think the best medicine for a weak and General Debility of the System that I know of, and I do with great confidence recommend it to all my friends as a good medicine. I would also state that for a great many years I have been a sufferer from rheumatism, and since I commenced using the VEGETINE, I have had very little trouble from it.
Yours, very respectfully,
MRS. SAMUEL GREENE.

I am personally acquainted with Mrs. Greene, and know her as a reliable and honest lady, and also know that the above statement is true.
Yours, respectfully,
DR. B. SMITH,
Dispensing Druggist, 969 Niagara street.

Vegetine
HAS NOT ITS EQUAL.
Lung Disease.

SELMA, ALA., May 12, 1879.
H. R. STEVENS, Boston:
I take great pleasure in recommending your Vegetine. I have been suffering for a long time with the Lung Disease; trying every kind of medicine that I could get, but none seemed to do me any good until I used your great Vegetine remedy. I had used it only a short time before I could discover a very great change in my health for the better. I don't consider that your medicine has its equal for disease which you propose to cure, especially the disease that I have been afflicted with.
JOHN THOMAS.

Vegetine is Sold by all Druggists.

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And Wholesale Depot,
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Important to the Invalids of America.
The MOST MARVELOUS INVENTION in the WORLD is the "WILSONIA" MAGNETIC GARMENTS.
They cure EVERY FORM OF DISEASE known to man, without medicine, changes of diet, or occupation. 200,000 PERSONS, once HELPLESS INVALIDS, are now rejoicing in the blessings of RESTORED HEALTH.
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Send for circulars, price list and other memoranda regarding the "WILSONIA."
We give from the list of thousands of "WILSONIA" patients the following
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